

Nominations for
Under Secretary of State and
Assistant Secretaries
Of State

Hearings Before the
Senate Committee on Foreign Relations
December 12, 1944



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Statement by

SECRETARY OF STATE E. R. STETTINIUS, JR.

MR. CHAIRMAN¹ AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

May I, first of all, express my deep appreciation for the generous confidence which this Committee and the Senate placed in me when confirming my nomination by the President as Secretary of State. I assume the duties of this office with a full realization of the grave responsibilities that have now passed to me in this challenging period of our history. I am strengthened for the task by the example of my predecessor, Cordell Hull—who is one of the truly great statesmen of our times and whose principles and objectives will continue to be guiding posts for our foreign policy in the days ahead. It was one of the most inspiring experiences of my life to serve under Cordell Hull during the past year, and I hope and believe that his health will soon permit me to have the continuing benefit of his wisdom and counsel in the days ahead.

The task before our country is a very great one. Together with the other United Nations we must carry through to complete and final victory the great war in which we are now engaged. Together with the other United Nations we must, at the same time, continue building the foundations of a secure and lasting peace in which there will be wider freedom and opportunity for our own people and for all peoples. This is a task which can be accomplished only in full cooperation with the Congress and with the participation, understanding, and support of the whole American people.

In the months and years ahead, the United States will have far greater responsibilities in world affairs than ever before in our history. We have great moral and material power, which we must exercise in the long-range mutual inter-

¹ The Honorable Tom Connally, of Texas.

ests of our own people and of the peoples of other nations.

Our major objectives may be stated very briefly, as follows:

(1) The fullest possible support in the conduct of our foreign relations for our armed forces, so that the war may be won at the earliest possible moment.

(2) Effective steps to prevent Germany and Japan, after victory by the United Nations, from again acquiring the power to wage aggressive war.

(3) Establishment at the earliest possible moment of a United Nations organization capable of building and maintaining the peace—by force if necessary—for generations to come.

(4) Agreement on measures to promote a great expansion of our foreign trade and of productiveness and trade throughout the world, so that we can maintain full employment in our own country and—together with the other United Nations—enter an era of constantly expanding production and consumption and of rising standards of living.

(5) Encouragement of all those conditions of international life favorable to the development by men and women everywhere of the institutions of a free and democratic way of life, in accordance with their own customs and desires.

These are the major objectives toward which the Department of State is working, under the President's direction and in close cooperation with the Congress. We shall not achieve them overnight. Their achievement will require months and years of constant and effective work by all of us.

With the wise guidance of Cordell Hull we have made a beginning on these tasks. But we have much more to do, and we have no time to lose.

Among our first requirements is to build up the strength of the Department of State so that it will be able to meet the much heavier responsibilities which it must from now on assume. We need a State Department which can carry out in the interests of the United States a liberal and forward-looking foreign policy with level-headed and businesslike effectiveness. That is the kind of Department of State we all desire.

During the past year, the first steps have been taken to strengthen the Department. We have improved our organization and have brought in new men to work with the existing staff. Now that the Congress has approved creation of two additional posts of Assistant Secretary of State, we are ready to take further steps in this direction.

Our plan calls for six Assistant Secretaries of State in addition to the Secretary and the Under Secretary. The operations of the Department will be regrouped under these Assistants, and this new organizational framework will then make possible further strengthening of the Department down the line on a continuing basis. However, we cannot carry through this program until the men who will work on it with me are established in office.

At your invitation, the team which the President and I have chosen to assist me in directing the Department of State is with me here today. The nominations of six of them are now before you for confirmation. I welcome this opportunity to present them to you and to discuss with you their qualifications for the positions to which they have been nominated. Each of them is, in my opinion, wholly qualified by character, experience, and abilities for the responsibilities he has been asked to assume. Each of them, I believe, whole-heartedly supports the principles and objectives of the foreign policy of the United States as they have been expressed by the President, by Mr. Hull, and by the Congress.

Our choice for Under Secretary of State is the Honorable Joseph C. Grew. He has devoted 40 years to serving our country with great distinction and honor in the conduct of our foreign relations in all parts of the world. He has served three years as Under Secretary of State and nine years as Ambassador to Japan. He knows at first hand both Fascism and aggression and hates them both. As Under Secretary he would be a strong right arm in the tasks of building now for a more democratic world after victory and of making peace secure.

Under our reorganization plan, Dean Acheson, who has served the Department with distinction as Assistant Secretary of State for the past four

years, will continue in that capacity, but with a new assignment. I want to tell you about it, even though his name is not before you for confirmation. He will be in charge of congressional relations and international conferences. He will seek to keep the Congress currently informed of all developments in our foreign relations and generally to maintain the strongest and closest possible working relationship between the Department, the Foreign Relations Committee, and other committees of Congress. I regard this as of the utmost importance, and I know that you will agree with me that Mr. Acheson is ideally suited to the task. His responsibility in connection with international conferences is a new departure and is made necessary both by the greatly increased importance to us of our participation in international conferences and by the imperative need of keeping in close touch at all stages in the work of these conferences with the members of Congress.

The geographical divisions of the Department will be regrouped, under the reorganization plan, under two Assistant Secretaries of State—one for all countries except the Americas, and the other for American republics affairs. For the first position the President has nominated James C. Dunn and for the second Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Mr. Dunn was one of Mr. Hull's most valued lieutenants in the State Department throughout his 12 years as Secretary of State. He served as his Special Assistant, as Adviser on Political Relations, and as Director of the Office of European Affairs. He was Mr. Hull's political adviser at Moscow, when the Moscow Four Nation Declaration was agreed upon. In the work of preparing for and carrying through to success the Dumbarton Oaks conference Mr. Dunn was of great value to me. I have the highest confidence in his ability to fill the post of Assistant Secretary with distinction and with benefit to our country.

Mr. Rockefeller has served as Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs since 1940. Before that he was president of Rockefeller Center in New York. As Coordinator, Mr. Rockefeller has done much in the past four years to develop better un-

derstanding and closer relations among the American republics, in support of the good-neighbor policy and of the war effort. He knows intimately both the governments and peoples of our neighbor republics. As Assistant Secretary of State he would be, I believe, unusually well qualified by a combination of experience, energy, and judgment to contribute much to further strengthening of inter-American relationships in the days ahead.

For the post of Assistant Secretary of State in charge of foreign economic affairs the President has nominated William L. Clayton. Before entering the Government in 1940 Mr. Clayton had been engaged for more than 25 years in the cotton business in many parts of the world. He has thus had a long business experience in foreign trade. Since 1940 he has served the Government with distinction, as Deputy Federal Loan Administrator, then as Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and finally as Surplus War Property Administrator. He was a member of the United States Delegation at the Food and Agriculture Conference at Hot Springs. He has worked closely with the Department on many matters involving foreign economic affairs. I believe he would bring to the Department great executive ability, practical experience, and wholehearted support for the liberal economic objectives of our foreign policy.

The post of Assistant Secretary of State in charge of public and cultural relations is a new one in the Department. It covers current activities and future problems of great importance to our foreign relations. To this position the President has nominated Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress since 1939. I believe that the new problems involved in making a secure peace require that much fuller information about United States foreign policy should be made available through the established press, radio, and other media both to the people of this country and the people of other countries. I also believe that further advances in the cooperative exchange of scientific, technical, and professional knowledge among all peoples and the promotion of freedom of information throughout the world are of equal im-

portance for the same reason. Mr. MacLeish has been a soldier, lawyer, editor, writer, and—as Librarian of Congress—a proven executive, whose experience and abilities ideally qualify him in my opinion to take up these responsibilities under my direction.

For the other Assistant Secretaryship, the President has named Brigadier General Julius C. Holmes. He would be in charge of administration and management for the Department of State and the Foreign Service. General Holmes was in the Foreign Service and the State Department from 1925 to 1937, when he entered private business. In this war he has served with General Eisenhower in the Mediterranean theater and on the European continent. He is now Deputy Chief of Staff for Civil Affairs in the European theater. General Eisenhower and the War Department have reluctantly consented to release him for this highly important task. I look forward to an invigorated and enlarged Foreign Service and Department of State in which there will be new and greater opportunities for able men from all walks of life to serve their country, including returning members of the armed forces, whose experience we shall need in the field of foreign relations after the war. General Holmes has been chosen in order to carry forward under my direction the strengthening of the Department and the Foreign Service toward these objectives.

With your approval, I have been given the responsibility of running the Department of State under the President's direction. These are the men whom the President and I have chosen to assist me in that job. They have been chosen only for the abilities which we believe they can contribute to the work of the State Department and to the conduct of a progressive and vigorous foreign policy which will express as nearly as possible the will of the whole American people.

They are here today to speak for themselves and to answer any questions that you may care to put to them.

We have a tremendous job ahead. I am naturally anxious to put into effect as rapidly as pos-

sible the program for reorganizing and strengthening the Department of State. The war will not wait, nor should we delay in carrying forward the planning essential for the peace. We must move effectively and rapidly now to meet our responsibilities to the men in our armed forces and to their families.

But I also believe that it is only by understanding each other and working together that we can achieve that unity, based on the democratic processes of give and take, which is one of the fundamental strengths of our country. This hearing is a part of our democratic processes at work. In that spirit these men welcome the opportunity to appear here, as I do.

Statement by JOSEPH CLARK GREW

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I have served the Government of my country for forty years wherever it chose to send me. When the President and the Secretary asked me to undertake the duties of Under Secretary of State I placed myself entirely at their disposal. The duties to which I have been assigned are arduous and slogging. I know this because I performed them for three years twenty years ago. I am no longer a young man, but so long as I can serve I shall do so wherever I can be of use. I am happy to serve in this post for the following reasons:

First, because my country is at war.

Second, because I believe in the President, I highly admire the grit and vision with which he has been and is conducting the war, and I heartily support his determination that effective machinery shall be erected to insure future international peace and security.

Third, because I believe in Mr. Stettinius and am profoundly happy to follow his dynamic and inspiring leadership. He is "the man who gets things done".

Fourth, because the job of Under Secretary is a very different proposition from twenty years ago. Now a new and liberal pattern is emerging. A

newspaper sketch of me—presumably based on the thought that, like the late George Apley, I hail from conservative elements in New England—said that I am “inhospitable to change.” Well, if I were inhospitable to change, I would certainly not have been asked or have been willing to join this team. I think that this new pattern is going to commend itself to the Congress and to our people. The world is in flux and malleable. It can be a better world and we shall try to make constructively helpful our contribution toward building it anew.

Fifth, because I want to see the work begun at Dumbarton Oaks carried through to a successful conclusion and, with your help, we intend to do it. No work in the world can be of greater importance.

This is all, Mr. Chairman.

Statement by WILLIAM LOCKHART CLAYTON

In appearing before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for examination regarding my fitness to serve as Assistant Secretary of State for economic affairs, I wish to make a brief preliminary statement which may clear up some questions at once and save the Committee's time.

I was one of the organizers of the cotton merchant firm of Anderson, Clayton & Company in 1904 and, with the exception of a short period in the first World War, was continuously in that business until August 1940. At that time I resigned as chairman of the board of Anderson, Clayton & Company to enter Government service, first with Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, then as Deputy Federal Loan Administrator, then as Assistant Secretary of Commerce, to which position I was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

I resigned as Assistant Secretary of Commerce in February 1944 to become Surplus War Property Administrator, under Executive Order 9425.

On October 3, 1944, I resigned as Surplus War Property Administrator, effective when the new Surplus Property Board takes office.

It has been suggested by some persons that I am a believer in cartels.

Nothing could be farther from the truth.

My commercial experience has been confined to the cotton business. The merchandising of raw cotton is known to be one of the most highly competitive businesses in the world.

Webster defines a cartel as "a combination of separate firms to maintain prices above a competitive figure."

The nature of the cotton merchandising business excludes any such arrangements.

Numerous investigations by the Committee on Agriculture of the Senate and the Federal Trade Commission have failed to disclose collusive practices in the cotton merchandising business.

That there are no such practices is further evidenced by the fact that net profits in the business over a long period of years have been only 1 to 1½ percent of the dollar volume.

Having been brought up in this school of hard, keen competition, and liking it, I early formed a strong antipathy, in principle, to cartels.

I quote as follows from a speech I delivered at the Harvard Tercentenary Celebration in 1936:

"Agreements between competitors to curtail production or fix prices, with or without Government sanction, are to be condemned on economic grounds."

There is a good deal of confusion in our thinking in this country on the subject of cartels.

We are inclined to denounce cartels on what we buy and favor them, although under a different name, on what we sell.

A cartel smells the same to me by whatever name it may be called or for whatever commercial purpose it may be organized.

If international agreements are entered into between governments in respect of some commodities in which burdensome surpluses have resulted from the war and other causes, the consuming countries should participate in the formation and administration of such agreements; the agreements should be temporary in character and should contemplate as their principal objective the shifting from inefficient to efficient production.

The Committee may wish to know my views on other international economic questions.

For many years, I have been an ardent, outspoken, and consistent advocate of Cordell Hull's philosophy regarding international economic matters.

May I quote two paragraphs from a speech which Secretary Hull delivered on April 9, 1944:

"Along with arrangements by which nations may be secure and free must go arrangements by which men and women who compose those nations may live and have the opportunity through their efforts to improve their material condition. . . . we will fail indeed if we win a victory only to let the free peoples of this world, through any absence of action on our part, sink into weakness and despair.

"The heart of the matter lies in action which will stimulate and expand production in industry and agriculture and free international commerce from excessive and unreasonable restrictions. These are the essential prerequisites to maintaining and improving the standard of living in our own and in all countries. Production cannot go forward without arrangements to provide investment capital. Trade cannot be conducted without stable currencies in which payments can be promised and made. Trade cannot develop unless excessive barriers in the form of tariffs, preferences, quotas, exchange controls, monopolies, and subsidies and others are reduced or eliminated. It needs also agreed arrangements under which communication systems between nations and transport by air and sea can develop. And much of all this will miss its mark of satisfying human needs unless we take agreed action for the improvement of labor standards and standards of health and nutrition."

I unreservedly subscribe to this thesis!

Now, may I say a word regarding the operations of Anderson, Clayton & Company which have been mentioned in some quarters in connection with my nomination to be Assistant Secretary of State.

The capital, surplus, and undivided profits of Anderson, Clayton & Company is now a little over 50 million dollars, of which members of my family and I own approximately 40 percent.

My only connection with the company is as stockholder. I have not attended a stockholders' meeting since resigning as chairman of the board in August, 1940, in fact, have not been back to my home in Houston, Texas, since March 1941.

Anderson, Clayton & Company has offices throughout the cotton belt and cotton-consuming centers of the United States, and maintains branch offices or agencies in the principal cotton-consuming countries of the world.

The company also operates, through subsidiaries, in the following foreign cotton-producing countries: Mexico, Peru, Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, Egypt.

The present book value of the company's fixed assets in these countries is about 10 million dollars.

Anderson, Clayton & Company has never owned any fixed assets or investments of any kind in Japan or Germany, although for many years prior to the war the company maintained sales agencies in both countries. The company also for many years did a very large business with Russia; was one of the first American firms to establish business relations with the Soviet Government after the revolution, long before recognition of that Government by the United States Government; and one of the few firms in the world to extend them substantial credits in those early days.

At the outbreak of the war between Germany, France, and England, about September 3, 1939, Anderson, Clayton & Company discontinued business with Germany and so instructed all its foreign subsidiaries.

The company and its subsidiaries made no sales to Japan for some time prior to Pearl Harbor.

Some persons apparently fear that my business interests abroad may influence my opinions and actions in the economic affairs of the United States Government.

The only answer I know how to make to this is to say that if any Senator believes that my own

foreign interests would prevent me from taking an objective and patriotic position with reference to the interests of my country, I would expect him to vote against my confirmation.

I merely want to add that I am glad this hearing is an open one and that I freely invite any question regarding my private or public acts which may have any bearing, even though remote, on my fitness to serve in the position to which I have been nominated by the President.

Statement by JAMES CLEMENT DUNN

The Department of State is not new to me. In fact, after two years as a naval officer in the last war, I have served 25 years either in the Foreign Service or in the Department. After Mr. Hull became Secretary, I served as Special Assistant to him, as Adviser on Political Affairs, and as Director of the Office of European Affairs. I was adviser to Mr. Hull at the Moscow Conference. No one serving under Secretary Hull could fail to become imbued with his faith in this country and in its constructive influence in world affairs.

These have been trying years, years which have seen much evil and suffering. But they have also brought new strength and a toughened moral fiber to the people of this country and to free peoples everywhere. Free men whose liberty has temporarily been lost or threatened gain new strength and determination to safeguard it in the future.

In our democracy the basic determination of foreign policy rests with the people. Foreign policy is and must be a living thing; it is the process of dealing with a constant succession of new developments in the light of our fundamental principles and interests.

After the complete defeat of our enemies all necessary measures, however rigorous, must be taken to prevent their being able to make war again. Meanwhile, our national interest requires that we encourage the establishment of strong democratic governments in liberated countries. Our security and welfare will be best served by

having in other countries liberal governments which will be dedicated, as we are, to improving the standards of living of their peoples and to creating the atmosphere and conditions conducive to the preservation of peace and security. We look forward to the development in other countries of freedom, of increased opportunities, and improved social welfare of their people.

I am deeply conscious of the new responsibilities which the President and Mr. Stettinius have asked me to assume.

Shortly before Secretary Hull started for Moscow, Mr. Stettinius came to the Department of State as his principal assistant. I was one of his advisers at Dumbarton Oaks and I have seen at first hand his skilled leadership and his deep sense of the importance of the task and of the responsibilities which lie ahead.

Public office today, especially in the field of foreign relations, carries a heavy responsibility. The President and the Secretary of State are devoting themselves to the advancement of the interests of the American people and the establishment of peace and security. So long as I can be of use in any capacity in carrying out the policies laid down by the President, Mr. Hull, and Mr. Stettinius, I shall consider it a duty and an honor to do so.

Statement by ARCHIBALD MACLEISH

The President and the Secretary of State have done me the honor to nominate me for the position of Assistant Secretary of State in charge of public and cultural relations. I assume the Committee would like to know how I see the duties of the position and on what principles I would expect to perform them.

Since the position is a new one in the Department, I should like to go into these questions, with the Committee's permission, a little more fully than might be necessary in the case of positions the duties of which are already established.

As I understand the Secretary's wishes, the duties of the Assistant Secretary in charge of public and cultural relations are to be of two kinds: first, to direct the information policies and activities of

the Department at home and abroad; and, second, to direct the Department's activities in connection with what has been called "cultural cooperation"—which means, in plain English, the Department's activities in connection with the exchange with other countries of scientific, technical, artistic, literary, and professional knowledge.

The duties of the position so far as information at home is concerned require, I think, no comment. Mr. Hull, in his great speech of April 9, defined the foreign policy of the United States as "the task of focusing and giving effect in the world outside our borders to the will of 135 million people." This will remain, I venture to think, the classic definition of a democratic foreign policy. Its implication, as regards the duty of the Department in information matters, is obvious. To focus and give effect to the will of 135 million people, it is necessary that the people should have access to information on the basis of which they can shape their will. Unless the people are aware of the nature of the problems their government is contending with in the field of foreign relations they cannot reach conclusions of their own, and if they cannot reach conclusions of their own the democratic foreign policy which Mr. Hull defined cannot be realized. It is the duty of the Department, therefore, to make available to the people, through the channels of public communication which now serve them, the information they require.

In addition to his responsibility for information policy and activities at home, the Assistant Secretary in charge of public and cultural relations will be responsible, as I understand it, for the Department's activities in furnishing information about the American people abroad and, in particular, about their life and civilization—their arts, sciences, professional and educational interests, advances in health, in agriculture, in industry—in brief, their activities and accomplishments as a nation.

The introduction of these responsibilities into the Department under Secretary Hull, and the decision of Secretary Stettinius to assign them to an Assistant Secretary, is a reflection of the De-

partment's recognition of the basic change in the relation of peoples to each other which the modern development of the art and technique of communications had brought about. Prior to the development of the modern newspaper with its rapid foreign correspondence, the modern radio with its instantaneous communication with all parts of the earth, the airplane which carries persons and publications from one continent to another in a matter of days and even hours, the motion picture with its world-wide dissemination—prior to these developments, the foreign relations of peoples were largely confined to relations between governments through diplomatic representatives.

Today, whole peoples are in direct and continuing contact with each other through day-to-day and even hour-by-hour exchanges of ideas, news dispatches, magazine articles, books, broadcasts, persons, works of art—all the innumerable instruments of modern communication. The result is that the attitudes of entire peoples, and particularly their attitudes toward each other, become major influences in foreign relations. It would not be too much to say that the foreign relations of a modern state are conducted quite as much through the instruments of public international communication as through diplomatic representatives and missions.

This development imposes a new responsibility upon government. The day-to-day, hour-by-hour contact of the peoples of the world offers a better hope than the world has ever had before for the creation of mutual understanding and therefore of mutual confidence and therefore of enduring peace. But it offers, at the same time, greater danger of international misunderstanding and suspicion. If the closer communications with each other of the peoples of the world are to result in mutual understanding, they must provide the full exchange of information and of knowledge upon which understanding rests.

The necessity of seeing to it that the full exchange is made—that the whole story of a people's character, its arts, its sciences, its national char-

acteristics, is truly told—is a necessity which no modern government can, or would wish to, evade. This does not mean that the job is a job government should attempt to do itself. Clearly, no government can accomplish that tremendous labor, and no democratic government should try to undertake it. All the various instruments of communication—press, radio, motion picture, book publishing, works of art—must and will play their part. Those who direct the great instruments of communication in this country are fully aware of their responsibility in this matter. The American Society of Newspaper Editors has recently declared its conviction, “that complete friendship with any other sovereign power is dependent, among other considerations, on the freedom, the abundance, and exchange of information between people”. Officers of the great news-gathering agencies have also expressed their sense of the importance of the right to secure and disseminate news internationally. Government’s responsibility is not to do the job itself—not to supplant the existing instruments of international communication. Government’s responsibility is to see to it that the job gets done and to help in every way it can to do it.

These, as I see it, are the essential duties of the position for which I have been nominated. The principles which would control my performance of these duties are the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of the exchange of information. The right to a free press—the right of the people to read and to hear and therefore to think as they please—is, I deeply believe, the basic right upon which freedom rests. Freedom of exchange of information between the peoples of the world is the extension into international relations of the basic democratic right of freedom of the press. Belief in the freedom of exchange of information rests upon the conviction that if the peoples of the world know the facts about each other, peace will be maintained, since peace is the common hope and the common cause of the people everywhere.

I should consider it a very great honor to work

under Mr. Stettinius toward the accomplishment of the ends of full information to the people of this country and free exchange of information between the peoples of the world in which he so deeply believes.

In closing, I should like to express my profound appreciation of the generous and unfailing support three Congresses have given me in my work as Librarian of Congress. I have looked forward, as many members of Congress have looked forward, also, to the future of an institution which is already the largest library in the world and which, with the continuing Congressional support on which it has always been able to rely, may shortly become the greatest. I have resigned my position as Librarian of Congress only because it is my deep conviction that the work of the position to which I have been nominated is work of the greatest potential importance to the public service.

Statement by NELSON ALDRICH ROCKEFELLER

The President has done me the honor of nominating me to the position of Assistant Secretary of State and in so doing has defined my responsibility to be in charge of relations with the American republics.

In agreeing to accept this nomination I was guided, first, by my abiding belief in the good-neighbor policy enunciated by the President and so ably and effectively developed by Secretary Hull. They have charted a course for cooperative action among the free nations of this hemisphere, which has proved to be a great source of strength in these war years and which is indispensable to our future security and well-being;

Secondly, by the fact that the Congress and the people of the United States have looked with favor on the program and given it their support;

Thirdly, by my faith in and respect for Secretary of State Stettinius. His broad vision and forward-looking point of view will provide the leadership which will make possible the carrying forward of these objectives during the difficult days that lie ahead;

Fourthly, by the loyalty and devotion to their country of the Foreign Service officers of the United States with whom it has been my privilege to be associated during the past four and a half years as Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

In recent years relations among the American republics have moved toward broader contacts among the peoples. The people of these republics realize increasingly that their best interests are inseparably interwoven with those of their neighbors.

These are days that call for complete honesty and straightforward dealing, a frank facing of our common problems, the working out together of solutions which reflect the mutual best interests of all.

Democracy must be felt throughout this hemisphere as a dynamic force which is constantly working for the security, well-being, and future opportunity of the peoples of the Americas.

Because of my deep conviction of the importance of the unity of the hemisphere to the future of our country, if confirmed I will be happy to accept the responsibility of Assistant Secretary of State charged with the formulation and conduct of United States policies affecting our relations with the other American republics within the lines of foreign policy laid down by the President, the Secretary of State, and the Congress. In so doing, I am fully conscious, as a result of my four years as Coordinator, of the complexity and difficulty of the responsibilities which it will entail.

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